

Patd March 16. 1829

An Inaugural Dissertation

on

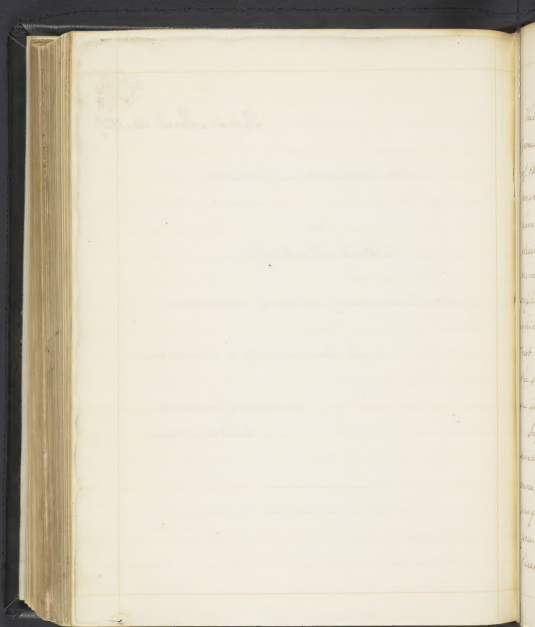
Acute Hepatitis

For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine

In the University of Pennsylvania

By James S. Carpenter

of New Jersey.

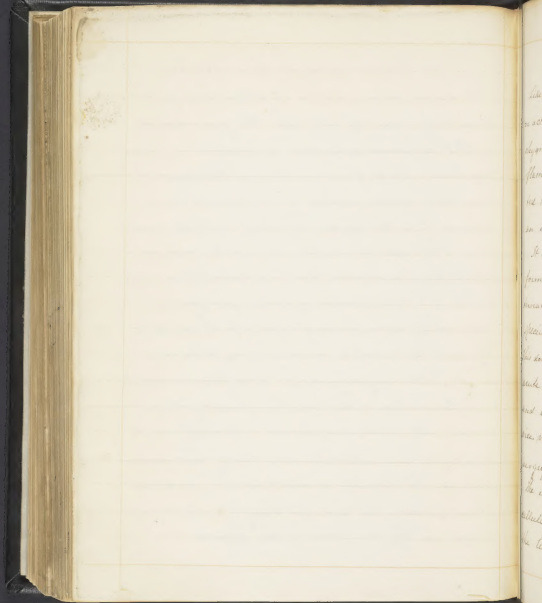


1

Hepatitis or Inflammation of the Liver. —

This disease belongs to the class of Hematoma and Genus Empusma of L. G. and. This genus consists of that numerous collection of visceral inflammations, which from the time of Boerhaave have been distinguished by anatomical terms derived from the organ affected, with the Greek term *itis* added as a suffix, as gastritis, enteritis, cephalitis, pneumonitis &c. It is derived from *repa* which is a ramification from *eo* and signifies "not merely action, putting or going forth" which is the strict and simple meaning of *eo*, but action in its fullest urgency, violent or impetuous action.

Inflammation of the Liver has generally been divided into acute, and chronic, dependant on its more rapid and violent or more tardy and obscure progress. This division is important in a practical point of view, the treatment being essentially different in the two forms of the disease.



Acute Hepatitis.

Like other internal organs the liver is liable to acute or active inflammation. Its membranes and parenchymatous structure are both liable to acute inflammation, but when the membranes are affected the symptoms are much more violent than in an inflammation of the parenchyma alone.

It was the opinion of Dr. Cullen that the acute form of this disease is always located in the external membrane of the liver; and that the chronic species is an inflammation of the parenchyma. This does not appear to be correct in every case, for acute hepatitis may commence in the membranes and extend to the parenchymatous structure or vice versa, and they will be both involved in the progress of the disease unless arrested in time.

The inflammation is sometimes seated in the cellular membrane surrounding the vessels of the liver.

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Symptoms. —

In common with other inflammations, it is generally preceded by shivering, evincing a cold stage of senous congestion, attended by paleness of countenance, shrinking of external parts, small and frequent pulse. The subsequent reaction will be in proportion, generally, to the intensity of the cold stage, but sometimes the symptoms appear to be in an inverse ratio, especially when there is great shivering — the cold stage being only apparently more. There is increased heat, a white dry and furred tongue; the bowels are constipated for the most part, the evacuations little tinged with bile, the urine saffron coloured and small in quantity, the skin dry, the thirst great, and sometimes great irritability of the stomach exists; we have also pain, soreness and tension in the region of the liver, pain about the region of the shoulder of the right side, extending under the clavicle. The pain is

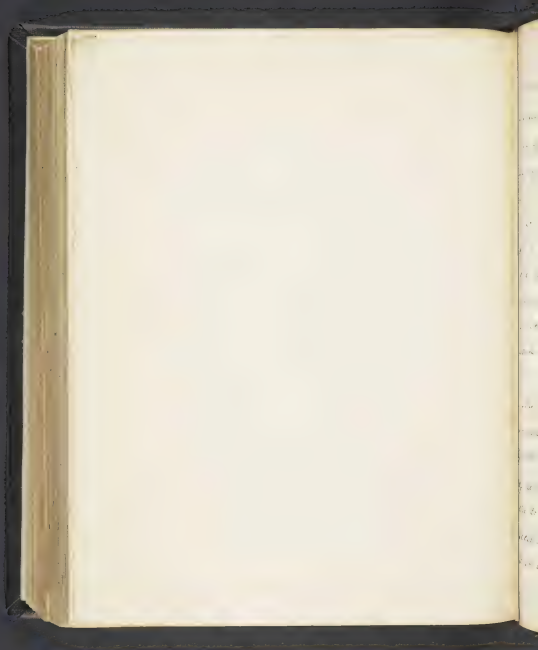


sometimes situated in the left hypochondrium and shoulder; when this is the case we may presume the left lobe of the liver is affected. Jaundice occasionally occurs, but it is not a necessary concomitant of the disease. When that part of the liver is inflamed which lies in contact with the diaphragm, the cough and pain on inspiration &c. may mislead the practitioner, and render him liable to confound it with disease of the lungs.

"The pain in the shoulder, and difficulty of lying on the left side," says Dr. Johnson, "are extremely fallacious diagnostic symptoms; inasmuch as, in some very violent hepatic inflammations, there is no pain in the shoulder, and the easiest posture is on the back, as was also my own case, when suffering under a severe attack." As however these symptoms, conjoined with others, are the most certain signs, and

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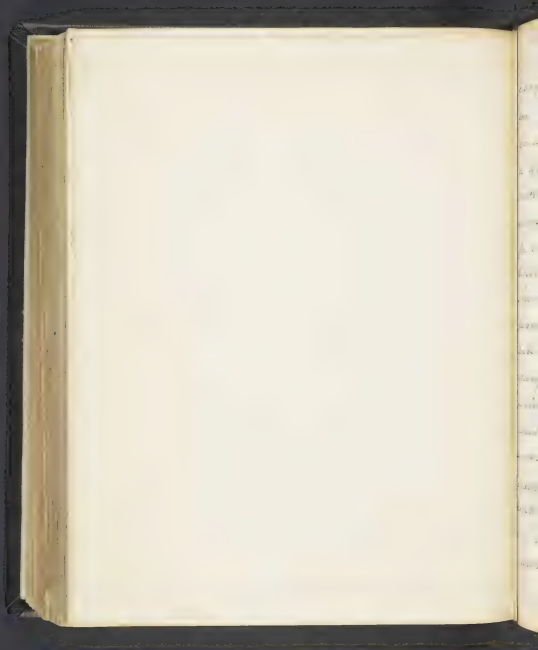
the world has come into the region of the
interior, and a new and more perfect society
has begun to be established. It is a new
sympathetic & self-sufficient society, the
basis of which is the love of God.

See review —

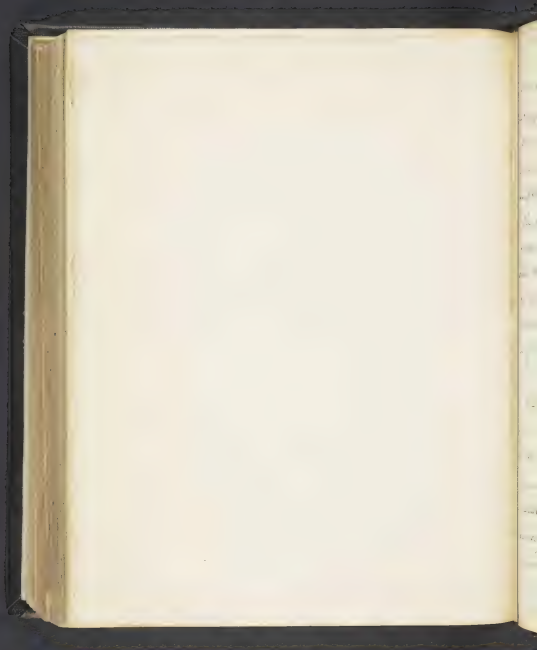
This dinner is better than we had at any other
 we were. I still like the food.



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enlarged & inflamed, the action of the
 liver is impaired, & the bile is
 secreted in a more or less
 of a morbid type, which is observable in inflame
 tion of the stomach, the state of the bowels
 &c. is used to judge of the presence of hepatitis:
 the liver is not situated in a situation, but in the
 abdomen, the symptoms are insidious, and the
 disease is frequently fatal, continuing when the
 parenchymatous structure is affected. The
 disease is not rare, but more common in
 females, & in the bilious habit, than in
 constitution of an individual. The
 disease is frequent & occurs occasionally in the
 acute, and although this is common in
 children, & in old persons, & in the
 debilitated, no more is known of it, than
 it is more affected than in any other inflame-
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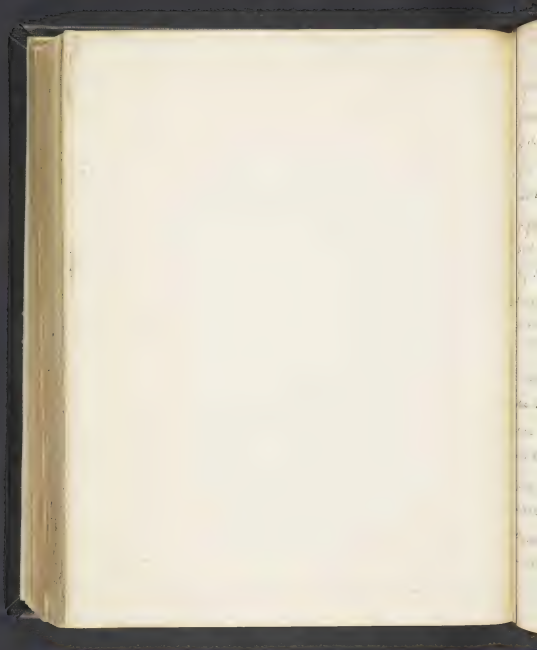


The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. The second part is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. The third part is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. The fourth part is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. The fifth part is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. The sixth part is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. The seventh part is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. The eighth part is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. The ninth part is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. The tenth part is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic.

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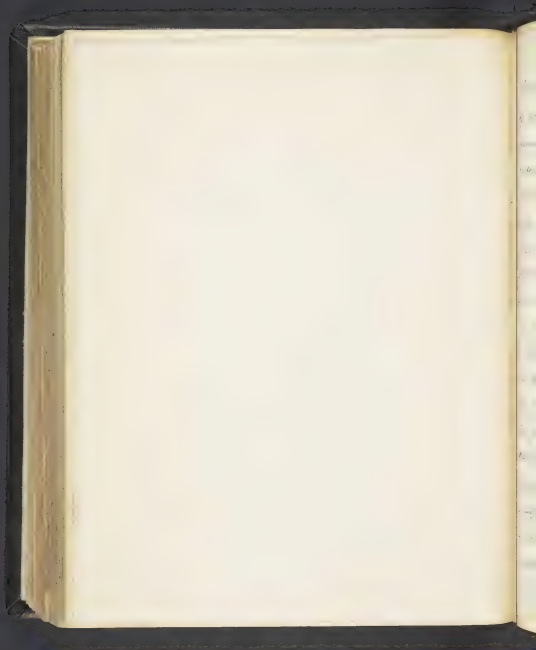
1844, 45. —

When I was young, the first thing I did was
to go to school every day & study hard.
I was one of the best students in my class.
In 1900, I went to college & studied
for two years before coming home again.
Consequently, I gained what I call "the
best education in the world."

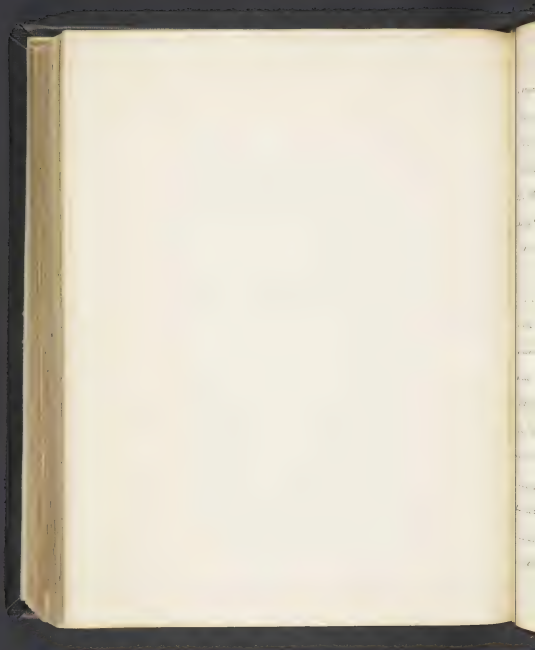


The first of these is the fact that the
 human mind is not a blank slate at birth
 but is filled with ideas and impressions
 from the world around it. These ideas and
 impressions are the result of the senses
 which are constantly receiving information
 from the outside world. The mind then
 processes this information and stores it
 in memory. This process of learning
 is continuous and is the basis of all
 human knowledge and culture.

The second of these is the fact that the
 human mind is not a passive receiver of
 information but is an active participant
 in the process of learning. The mind
 selects information from the world around
 it and interprets it in a way that is
 meaningful to it. This process of
 learning is influenced by the individual's
 experiences and the culture in which he
 lives. The human mind is thus a
 complex and dynamic system that is
 constantly evolving and adapting to the
 world around it.



The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 off the ship was the intense heat. The sun was
 blazing down on me, and I could feel the
 heat of the ground beneath my feet. The air was
 thick and sticky, and I could see the heat
 shimmering on the ground. I had heard that
 the weather was bad, but I didn't realize it
 would be so hot. I was used to the cool
 weather of the north, and this was a shock.
 I had to get used to it quickly, or I
 would be in trouble. The heat was a
 constant reminder that I was in a new
 world. I had to be careful, or I would
 be in trouble. The heat was a constant
 reminder that I was in a new world. I
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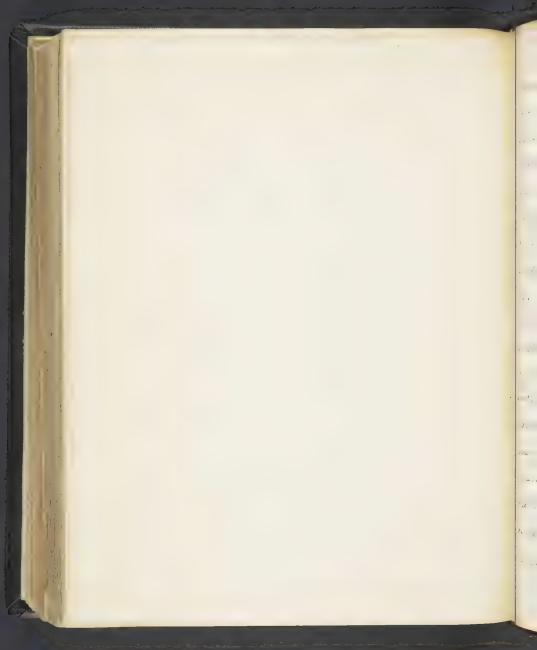
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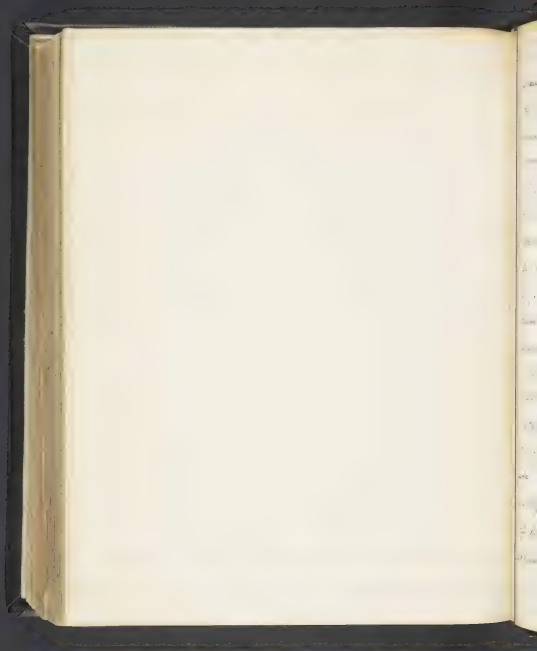
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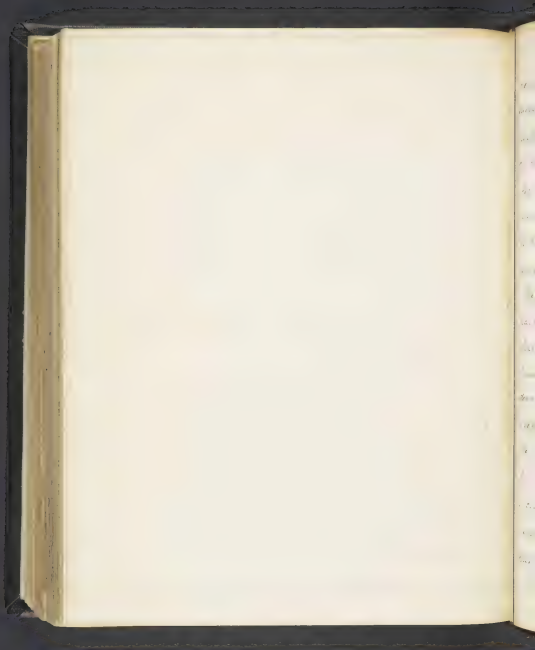
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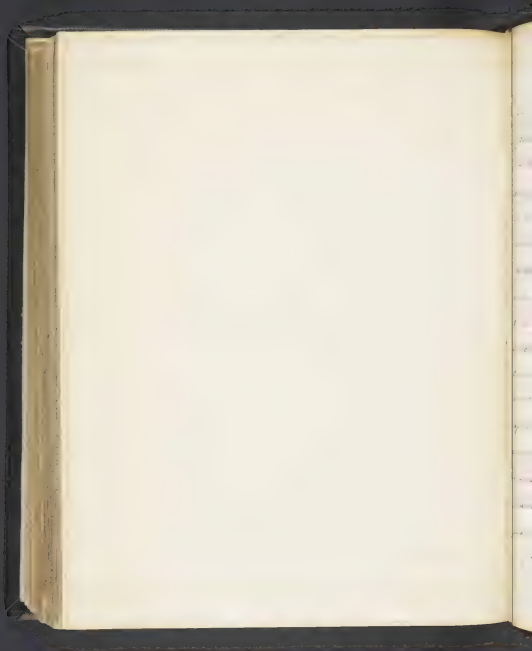


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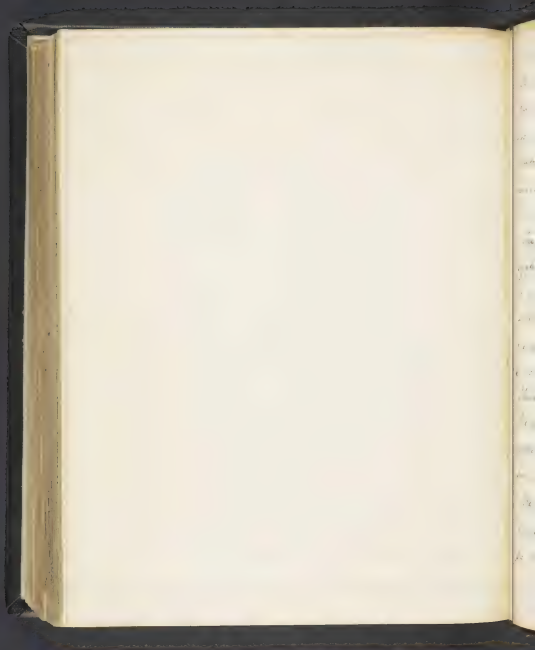
At the same time, the author has also been
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 The author has also been anxious to show
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The author has also been anxious to show
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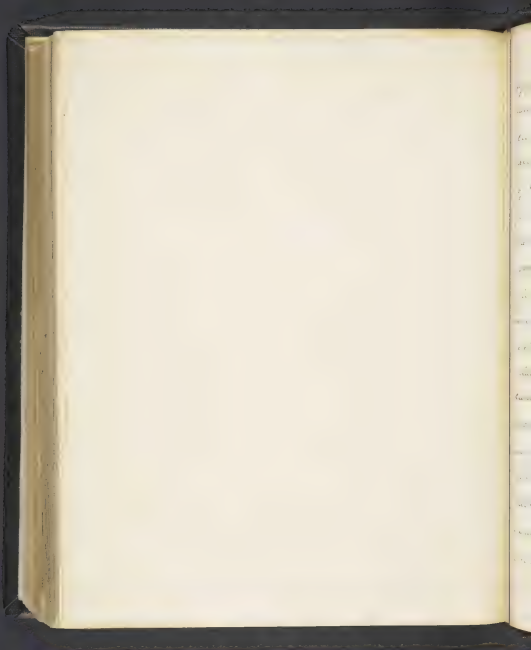


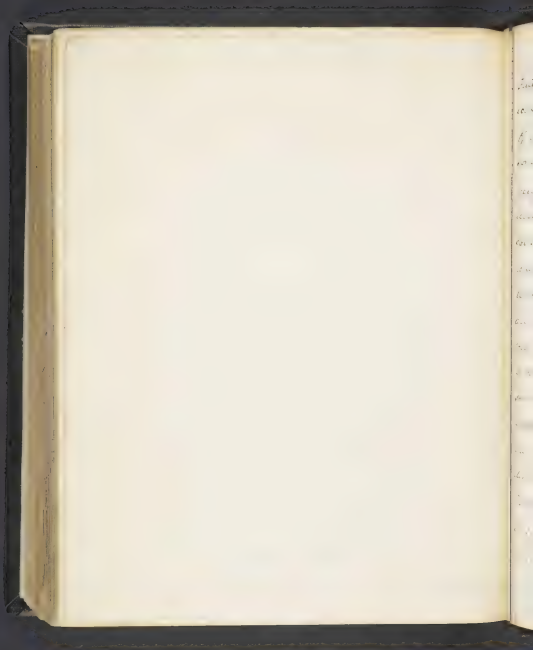
CHAPTER IV

The first of the most important principles of the
 science of government is that the power of the
 government should be derived from the people. This
 principle is the foundation of all free government.
 The second principle is that the power of the
 government should be divided into three branches.
 The first branch is the legislative branch, which
 is the power of making laws. The second branch
 is the executive branch, which is the power of
 carrying the laws into effect. The third branch
 is the judicial branch, which is the power of
 interpreting the laws. These three branches are
 co-equal and co-dependent. The legislative
 branch cannot exercise its power without the
 aid of the executive branch. The executive
 branch cannot exercise its power without the aid
 of the judicial branch. The judicial branch
 cannot exercise its power without the aid of the
 legislative branch. This division of power is
 necessary to prevent the concentration of power
 in any one branch, and to secure the liberty
 of the people.









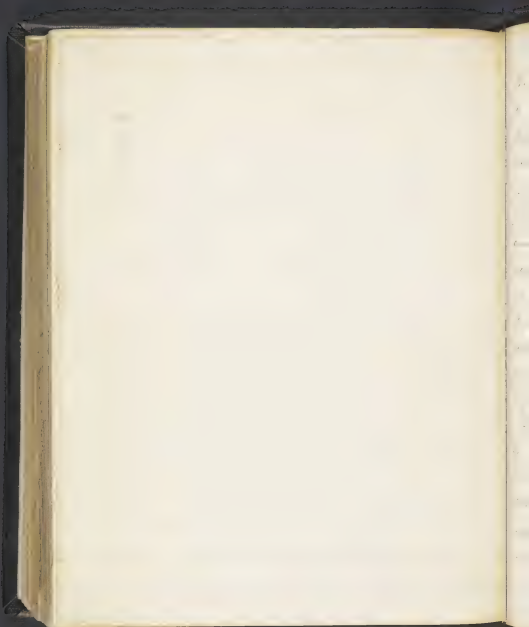
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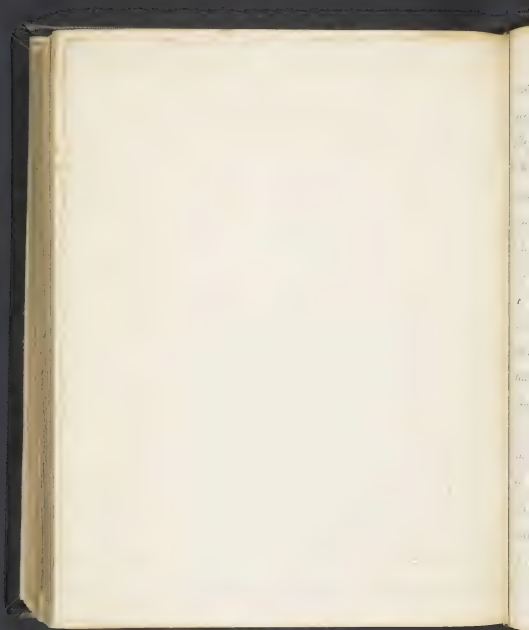
and the other is a small one with a single
 window and a door. The house is the only one
 of the kind in the town. It is situated in a
 quiet place and is a very nice one. The
 house is the only one of the kind in the town.

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In the morning, I went to the bank of the river
 and found the water very low. The sand
 was exposed in many places, and the
 current was very strong. I went to the
 mouth of the river and found the water
 very low. The sand was exposed in many
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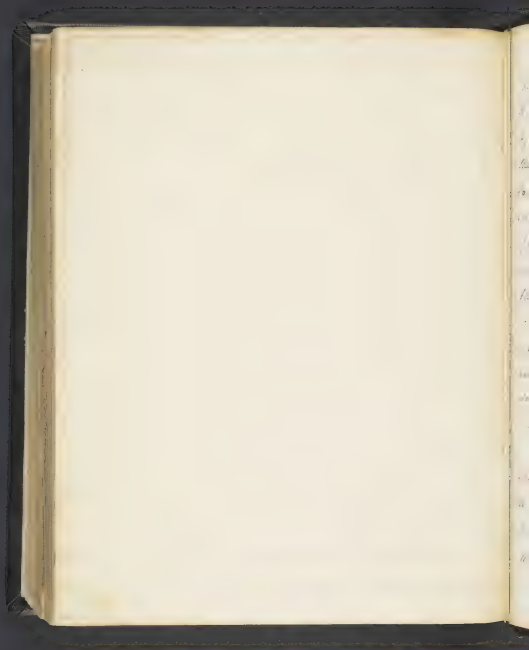
I went to the mouth of the river and found
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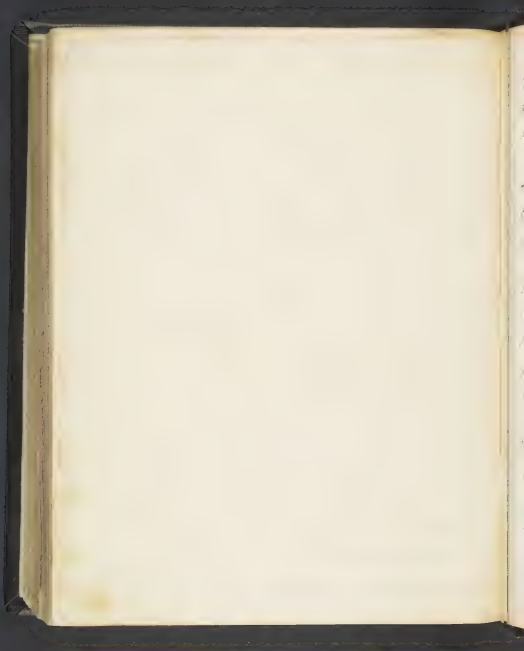
And now, as the night is so late
 we will not stay here, but go to bed.
 We may be very tired, but we must
 be up in the morning at daylight.

We will not stay here, but go to bed.
 We may be very tired, but we must
 be up in the morning at daylight.
 We will not stay here, but go to bed.
 We may be very tired, but we must
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 We may be very tired, but we must
 be up in the morning at daylight.

We will not stay here, but go to bed.
 We may be very tired, but we must
 be up in the morning at daylight.
 We will not stay here, but go to bed.
 We may be very tired, but we must
 be up in the morning at daylight.



It must also be determined whether the
message from the north is to be taken as a
warning, or as a challenge, or as a demand for
action. The former is the most likely, but the
latter may be forced on it with a little
effort.

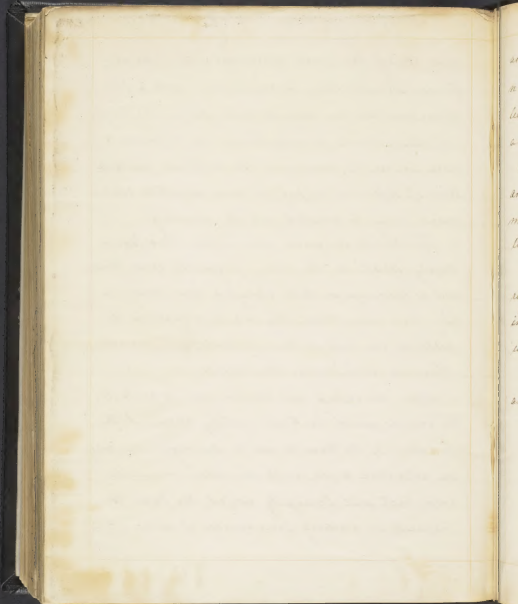


open it at the most dependent part. The abdomen should then be compressed with a bandage, and the sore covered with simple dressings.

If the external wound should be disposed to close before the healing of the internal parts, a tent of soft lint, dipped in some digestive ointment, may be inserted into the opening.

The British Surgeons, even when abscesses deeply seated in the liver, frequently open them, and as openings in these abscesses heal more easily than any others, they are thus enabled to preserve the lives of their patients, who would otherwise sink under the disease.

After the abscess has discharged its contents, the bowels must be kept gently open. As the function of the liver is much deranged, mercury in attenuated doses, with the nitro-muriatic acid bath will be highly useful. The bath is prepared by adding four ounces of nitric acid



and the same quantity of muriatic, to eight ounces of water. One ounce and a half of this solution to a gallon of warm water, will be a bath of medium strength.

Flannels wrung out of hot water or hot vinegar and water, and confined ^{the} abdomen by a calico or muslin swathe, will be found very agreeable to him in such cases.

A blister over ^{the} hypochondriac region of the right side, or what has been recommended in preference the lactar emetic plaster is to be used.

Opiales will also be necessary to allay irritation and procure sleep at night.

74.

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